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BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 25.

THE MIDNIGHT TRAIN FROM NEW YORK WILL LEAVE 1:30 A. M.

From Foot Liberty St. With the

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON SLEEPING CARS.

Making it now possible for Washing-tonians to attend theater or entertainment and have their entire evening in New York unbroken, with ample time to reach the train—certainly a much-desired feature.

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The finest Steamed Oysters and the best Steaks, Chops, Salads, &c., at reasonable

We cater to people who appreciate good cooking and good service. Lunch for Business Men from 12 to 2 p.m.

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KARST & KARST, Detective Dept. 124 A, no24-30t-14 Dunellen, New Jersey. Have You Anything For Sale? For a very small sum Of money you can advertise In The Sta R under "For Sale MiscellaneouS" and feel Sure of disposing of An article

The value of which will exceed

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MRS. OELRICHS WITHDRAWS.

She Waives Certain Rights and So Does Her Son.

Special Dispatch to The Star. Alice Oelrichs has agreed to withdraw her husband, Hermann Oelrichs, who died Sep-Wilhelm der Grosse. In consideration of this waiver of her opposition she will receive from the executor, Charles N. Oelrichs, brother of Hermann, 100 bonds of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, par value \$1,000.

The son of Hermann Oelrichs, known as Hermann Oelrichs, jr., and but fifteen years old, has also, through his legal guardian, Paul L. Kiernan, waived his objections to the probating of the will, and in return he will become the possessor of the 975-acre Cygnus ranch, Solano county, Cal., valued at \$50,000, which was one of Hermann Oel-

Surrogate Fitzgerald will be asked Tuesday next to permit the executors to put the proposed settlement of the contest into operation immediately. The will is before the surrogate now for probate, but Mrs. Oelrichs and her son had filed objections, and these objections would be up for argument very shortly. The main objection is that Mr. Oelrichs was a resident of Call-fornia and his estate should be administered according to the laws of that state. By those laws the wife is entitled to onehalf of all community property, and the widow's contention was that most, if not all, her husband's property in the west was held by him and her jointly, as husband

In his will Mr. Oelrichs cut off his son with the legacy of a few personal effects. To his wife he left nothing, and his only reference to her in the will was that his reason for practically disinheriting the child is that Mrs. Oelrichs is rich enough herself to provide for the boy's future. Mr. Oel-richs' estate is valued at about two million dollars.
Included in the estate are 400 bonds of

the South Pacific Coast Railway Company in addition to the 100 which Mrs. Oelrichs gets. She agrees to make no claim to the 400 bonds, and also agrees not to object to her husband's administration of the estate of her father, Senator Fair. She further agrees to make an accounting to her brother-in-law, Charles M. Oelrichs, who inherited the bulk of Hermann Celrichs' estate, of all the property of her husband which is in her possession or under her control.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., Mrs. Oelrichs' sister, has already signed a paper releasing the estate from any claim she may have for her brother-in-law's administration of Senator Fair's estate.

Volcanic Suicides Epidemic.

Special Cablegram to The Star. KOBE, November 24.-The third volcanic suicide within a few months has just taken

cended the Aso volcano, accompanied by a guide. For some time he sat on the edge of the crater smoking a cigar without giving any indication of mental distress. He suddenly got up and paid the guide, and while the latter was expressings his thanks leaped into the smoking abyss with a shout of "farewell."

Takuji left a letter stating that his suicide was due to anxiety as to his future, and that he preferred death to poverty.

Austrian Meat Shortage.

Special Cablegram to The Star. VIENNA, November 24.-A deputation of the Austrian Butchers' Association waited on the minister of agriculture recently and asked that the importation of meat might be permitted from Australia, America and other foreign countries in order to supplement the short supply of cattle in the Austrian markets, caused by the closing of the Servian frontier. The minister is reported to have declined to entertain any such proposal, and to have declared that the Servian and Roumanian frontiers would remain closed and that the importation of meat from other countries could not be

Naval Japs in Chicago. CHICAGO, November 24,-Twelve Japanese naval officers, headed by Lieut. T. Kamimura, a nephew of Admiral Kamimura, and Lieut. M. Matsura, an instructor in the Japanese Imperial Naval Academy, arrived in Chicago today. Six of the party are to go to Europe and the others will visit various cities, naval stations and ship and engine building plants in the United States. Three of the officers are bound for Boston, where they will inspect steam turbines recently purchased for the Japanese navy.

Vesuvius Again.

NAPLES, November 24.-Preceded by loud detonations, another portion of the crater of Mount Vesuvius on the side nearest Pompeli collapsed today, and the volcano threw out ashes, cinders and smoke, which rose like an immense umbrella. Prof. Matteucci, director of the royal observatory on Mount Vesuvius, continues to declare that there is no danger of an eruption.

Wireless Telephone.

Special Cablegram to The Star. STOCKHOLM, November 24.-A Swedish lieutenant, Herr Gungman, who has al-

signed a certificate which set out that the

mind of the priest was impaired and that he needed expert treatment.

Upon the strength of this certificate he was committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital for the Insane, being taken there last night after he had spent several hours at the sixth precinct station. The names attached to the affidavit, which formed the formal complaint, were Raphael Adams and Nicho-las Blattenann, who are said to be profes-sors at the monastery near Brookland.

SENT TO ST. ELIZABETH.

Believing he was being pursued by per-

sons who wanted to poison him and that he

Rev. Ambrose Sanning, otherwise known as

Then he sought a room in a private house,

where he believed he could hide from those who were pursuing him to administer poison.

He found a room in house 709 5th street

northwest, and has been there since he left

mind was in such condition that he was irresponsible. He was subjected to an ex-

amination by Drs. Richards and Barry, police surgeons, at the sixth precinct station,

last night, and the conclusion was reached that his mind was affected. The surgeons

he was here three years ago.

Ranked High as Educator.

It was stated last night that the Rev. Father Sanning had been connected with a college about twenty-five miles from Cincinnati for a number of years and that he was always regarded as a splendid educator. He came to this city about three years ago, it is stated, to make an effort to get rid of persons who he imagined wanted to poison him, and while here he became ill. While being cared for by the police last night he told the officers that the physician and nurse who cared for him during his illness tried to poison him.
"And," he stated, "when I came here this time and went to a hotel the first man I saw was the physician who had tried to ad-

minister the poison."

It was the sight of the physician at the hotel, he stated, that caused him to seek lodgings in a private residence. He had walked about the city only a short while before his attention was attracted to a sign in the house on 5th street, which gave him the information that rooms were rent-ed there. Calling at the house, he was ac-commodated and during the time he oc-cupied the room there was nothing in his cupied the room there was nothing in his demeanor that caused other persons in the house to think he was not entirely sane. "We saw but little of him," said a lady at the house last night. "He hasn't been arrested," she added. "He went away from here this afternoon with two gentlemen, and he has not yet returned, but I know he has not done anything for which he has been arrested. He is usually here before this time of the night, but I don't know what is detaining him now."

Known as Andrew Saver. The lady said she had known him as Mr Andrew Sayer, but she thought that was not his real name. She also said he preented the appearance of a minister. He said but little to others in the house, however, and very little was known of him. The young lady said she had heard the name Ambrose mentioned in referring to him and she also understood he was from Cincinnati.

The police say that while the prisoner patient was in the station his conversation and manner indicated that his mind was not altogether right, although he was able to converse upon topics of general information without showing much evidence of mental trouble. He told of the alleged plot to take his life, however, and said that business with a Judge Davis. Last night, he said, he was anxious to meet the judge and have him arrange his affairs for him, feeling certain that he could put an end

During his conversation with the police he said he had an object in view in chang-ing his name. He thought that by doing so he would be able to conceal his idenity and get rid of the persons who sought his life. It is believed that the unfortunate college professor will remain at St. Elizabeth but a short while, as arrangements will probably be made to have him treated at Mount Hope, near Baltimore,

NEW MARINE BARRACKS.

Portsmouth, Va., Will Be the Principal Post.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., November 24.-The spacious new barracks now being erected for the occupancy of the Marine Corps at this naval station are almost completed. This work, which has cost \$250,000, has been halted from time to time for lack of appropriations, but considerable progress has been made and the outlook is that the barracks will be ready for occupancy comparatively soon. The building will be the most commodious now devoted to the Marine Corps. This is to be made the greatest marine reserve station in the country. Ac-commodations in barracks and on the camping ground will be ample for the entire Marine Corps of the United States, if necessary.

There will be constantly quartered here

after the opening of the barracks between

1,000 and 2,000 marines, with a full comple ment of officers. The necessity for a great central marine station at this point was shown recently when it was necessary to send marines by rail and water from Boston, New York, Washington and other points to this navy yord to fit out for the expedition to Chira yard to fit out for the expedition to Cuba. With a great central barracks here this emergency movement could have been ac and at much less expense to the government than was the case. The realization of this fact and due appreciation of the importance geographically and strategically of Hampton Roads led to the determination on the part of the Navy Department to make the barracks to be erected on the Schmoelle tract the greatest of its kind in the country.
It will replace the present barracks situated in the navy yard, which has been condemned as unfit for the use of the corps. It is expected that the new barracks will be turned over to the government by the end of this winter.

POLITE INCENDIARIES.

Give Their Victims Warning of Conflagration.

Special Cablegram to The Star. PARIS, November 24.-The inhabitants of the little town of Pegomas, near Grasse, are in a state of panic owing to the ray ages of a gang of mysterious incendiaries who defy the utmost vigilance of the de-

Five weeks ago a house was burned down near a church and shortly afterward some buildings belonging to M. Mul, the ex-mayor, were burned. Next day a third house was burned, and the inhabitants now commenced to suspect incendiarism. A strict watch was kept, but in spite of this scarcely a single day has passed without its blaze, and no one has seen anything more suspicious than a couple of men dis-

appearing in the darkness.

A mysterious thing in connection with the A mysterious thing in connection with the fires is that the owners of the houses have always been warned a few minutes before the outbreak of the flames. This is done by three sharp raps on the door, but the victims have never yet been able to catch a glimpse of the men responsible for the rangings. rappings.

The people of Pegamos are terror stricken in spite of the fact that gendarmes have been sent to protect them and that detectives are now hard at work trying to-

HIS MIND DISEASED TRIUMPH OF ELKINS

PRIEST OF FRANCISCAN ORDER SENTIMENT IS OVERWHELMING FOR HIM IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., November 24, 1906. With the simmering of interest in election could escape them by coming to this city. the legislature to hold an early caucus and Andrew Sayer, alleged to be a priest of the re-elect Senator Stephen B. Elkins at the Franciscan order, came to this city about earliest practicable date. The desire for urthree weeks ago. Upon his arrival here he went to a hotel, but remained there only a gency springs largely from the fact that short while. He thought he saw a physician, the session will be called on to consider an he said, who had tried to poison him when amazing grist of bills.

Senator Elkins' qualifications for republican recognition and republican leadership were again demonstrated in the late campaign. Proof of his abality to do things has been shown in the "death song" of Judge Deht, the defeated democratic candidate for Congress in the senator's district. The judge gives Mr. Elkins all the credit for the hote?, but late yesterday afternoon he was taken from the house by Detective Mc-Namee and held upon suspicion that his his defeat by such a surprising majority. He omits credit to his victorious competitor

and ignores the organization behind him and such issues as had play.

A year ago Senator Elkins looked good for a struggle to retain his hold on his party. Then there were other ambitions of a possible clashing nature. When Gov. Dawson passed him over to write to Sen-ator Tillman the average West Virginian prepared to get a front seat for the fight. The perennial talk of Judge Goff's entering the lists was revived and the so-called republican insurgent faction was featured as a formidable opposition to Snator Elkins' re-election re-election.

But the senator wiped out all opposition even to a breath when he made his speech in the Senate on the Hepburn bill, and when he followed it up with two amendments of a peculiarly beneficial character to the min-ing district of West Virginia. Whether the senator was playing politics or not, he certainly hit the bell each time. His opposition faded as the mist before the morning white, of Gov. Dawson, of Judge Goff, of Representative Gaines or of W. P. Hubbard contesting for his laurels.

His Triumphant Re-Election.

So it will come to pass that Elkins will be re-elected triumphantly. It is only a question now of whether the republican legislative caucus will be held earlier than usual. In the light of the need for action in deciding the horde of applications for clerkships, janitorships and so on, and the need of something like party agreement of policies to be thrashed out, it is believed the senatorial matter will be got out of the

the senatorial matter will be got out of the way on the first dash.

West Virginians are interested in the prospects of Senator N. B. Scott for the chairmanship of the republican national committee. He has been mentioned favorably as Chairman Cortelyou's successor, with decided opposition likely only from Harry C. New of Indiana. Senator Scott has been the West Virginia member for over sixteen years. He was one of the old McKinley-Hanna guard, and as a safe tu-McKinley-Hanna guard, and as a safe, judicious pilot, without spectacular effects, would fill the bill splendidly, according to the West Virginia idea.

Since the election of the senator's fellow-townsman, W. P. Hubbard, to Dovener's seat in the lower House, gossip has in-creased that in good time Hubbard will be a candidate for Scott's shoes. The truth of this will have a show for its white alley two years hence, when it comes to picking out the state senator for the Wheeling district, who, as a holdover, will have a vote on the senatorial consideration, two years

Hubbard is incidentally being boomed as the next governor of West Virginia. For either office he will have an influential following, but for governor he would have more decided preference from the Dawson administration, inasmuch as it is an open secret that the governor himself covets Scott's senatorial shoes.

Gaines a Possibility.

Representative aGines will certainly be trotted out at that time if Dawson makes the fight against Scott. Gaines comes from will have claims for equal consideration. Furthermore, aGines will appeal to republicans who have not been identified with either the Dawson or anti-Dawson faction. In the meantime Senator Scott is the mon arch of all he surveys and is said to be growing steadily in the affection of the rank

Senator Joe McDermott of Morgantown has announced his candidacy for the pres-idency of the state senate, and so also have Senator Gartlan of Parkersburg, Senator Marshall of Hancock county and nearly every other republican holdover, while the booming mill is at work for Sen-ator Hazlett of Wheeling and other new

The state administration is not going to take a hand until alignments are necessary in the final stage. There will be a clear field for all comers until the crucial point is reached where Gov. Dawson decides that certain candidate will be cordial or unfriendly to some pet measures which he will propose in his first legislative message. Under the West Virginia arrangement a governor does not get to convene a regu-lar session of the legislature until two

years after his inauguration.

The governor stirred up the animals in the northern panhandle counties this week by appointing Frank W. Nesbitt of Wheeling to succeed the late Judge Melvin on the circuit bench of the first judicial cir-cuit, which comprises Ohio, Brooke, Han-cock and Marshall counties. The bar of the district expressed an overwhelming pref-erence for William Erskine, also of Wheeling, as against Mr. Nesbitt. The latter was an ardent supporter of Gov. Dawson in his preliminary and final contests for the gov-ernorship and was rewarded with a state normal school regency first and a reported promise of the first judicial vacancy. There is no objection to him on any other ground than that the governor showed a tendency to follow Andrew Jackson's car-dinal political tenet. Judge Nesbitt's term

will expire two years hence. Democrats pledged themselves to put up no candidate then against Erskine, who is a republican. In view of present feeling they will have some assistance for their candidate two . DEATH OR CONFINEMENT.

France Considers Abolishing Capital pecial Cablegram to The Star

PARIS, November 24.-A bill for the abolition of the death penalty just signed by the president is being laid before the parliament. Such a step is quite in accordance with the theories of the average Frenchman, as has been demonstrated by the exreme tenderness shown to the worst criminals by countless juries. As a matter of fact capital punishment has been guilloined in Paris since Peugnioz was executed in 1899-that is to say, in the last centuryand during the same period very few heads have been chopped off in the provinces. Public opinion has unmistakably set its face against the death penalty, and this in spite of the fact that murders and mur-derous assaults have been growing alarm-ingly frequent. It is noteworthy that men like M. Goron, who was for some time head of the criminal detective department, head of the criminal detective department, and M. Jaume, who was its chief inspector, are not opposed to the step which the government is taking. M. Jaume frankly says that murderers make as light of the gullotine as their victims. They invariably speculate on the indulgence of the assize courts, and if the worst comes to the worst, well it is all over in three minutes. courts, and if the worst comes to the worst—well, it is all over in three minutes. Criminals are being transported to New Caledonia, and it is to solitary confinement and to transportation that the authorities appear to be turning.

From Puck. "Mornin', congressman; I-" "Well; it's old Jim Smith. Jim, how are you? Have a cigar, Jim."
"Thought I'd come around to tell that I'd moved out of your district, but

"You see I wanted to find out if-"
"Yes, Smith."

"Indeed, Mr. Smith."

Bon Marche.

Bon Marche.

Bon Marche.

Bon Marche.

Extraordinary Thanksgiving Sale Swellest Trimmed Hats at Five Dollars.

We would like to tell you the makers' name, but by agreement we cannot. Enough

if we back them by saying the swellest hats in town - not big, showy hats, but just what are wanted-small odd suit hats, made For of richest materials, by the best Choice. workers, in the very latest styles, Worth and in all colors—brown, tope, red, \$7.50 green, navy and black—hats that are \$9.00 new; hats you won't see in other \$10.00 stores and at a price absolutely un-\$12.50 equaled, The fancy feathers on \$15.00

Choice. Worth \$7.50 \$9.00 \$10.00 &12.50 \$15.00

the sale price tomorrow—Five Dollars for choice.

some of them are worth more than

Most Every Woman Wants

A different suit from that of her friend or neighbor—and there is a vast differ ence between our Suits and the styles you see elsewhere - different modes altogether - better style, better make, better material-and there is a difference in the price of from \$5.00 to \$10.00 on every garment. That's why we are selling so many Suits and Coats—the price-difference is very persuasive and the style is always correct, and back of every garment is our guarantee that the quality of material will be satisfactory to you, that the fit will be satisfactory to YOU, that the workmanship will be flawless and color fast. In fact, we guarantee that the garment will be absolutely perfect OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Suits, \$20 to \$50. Coats, \$5 to \$50. Silk Petticoats and Flannelette Kimonas.

For tomorrow's sale we will offer 75 ladies' colored and black taffeta Silk Petticoats, accordion pleated flounce or sectional flare, worth up to \$6.98. Choice, \$4.95

For one day's sale a big lot of superior quality Flannelette Kimonas, full length, in large variety patterns, with deep satin borders, worth \$2.75.

Choice, \$1.89

314-318 D WOMEN'S CORRECT DRESS Seventh. DON I TARCHE Seventh.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

AMBASSADOR REID'S NOTABLE SPEECH IN SCOTLAND.

Special Cablegram to The Star. LONDON, November 24.-Despite the constant shifting of the kaleidoscope of English politics, it is beginning to be recognized everywhere that Mr. Asquith did make a momentous announcement when he stated that the government could not give way to the house of lords on the education bill, and would not do so if they could. Efforts are everywhere being made to minimize the influence attaching to Mr. As minimize the influence attaching to Mr. As a mounted to \$115,000,000. The tide was a totally right for the last of these nized everywhere that Mr. Asquith did minimize the influence attaching to Mr. Asquith's words, but as a general thing ministers of Mr. Asquith's great influence and position do not make statements like this without the full consent of their colleagues. The Career of Arthur Wing Pinero. Mr. Asquith's announcement bears the im-point of official sanction. But it begins to Bohemian Magazine for November. print of official sanction. But it begins to appear as though the government must either drop the bill for this session or ap-peal to the country. And this, too, in spite of the gossip to the contrary, and the various plays which have lately been made for parliamentary position. And every-

This crisis, apparently being forced in parliament by the terms of the education bill, has forced into unusual prominence the address just made by Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, on educational problems in America when recently pre-sented the freedom of the city of Dundee. The newspaper reports have not done Mr. Reid justice, for it was not until he had finished his address that even the news-paper men present became aroused to the fact that Mr. Reid had made what was in reality an epoch-making speech upon the subject of education, contrasting the system of England with the system of America. Of course, Mr. Reid himself did not have the slightest intent that his re-marks should be used in connection with the present controversy now raging among people and members of parliament, but it is difficult to see how he can now escape the notorlety which has been thrust upon

The American System.

Speaking of education in America, Mr. Reid said that in a country controlled by popular suffrage and among a people passionately convinced that the success of their government depended upon the widest diffusion of intelligence it was evident that a system of free public schools sup-ported by public taxation would inevitably become there a fixed feature of public policy. With two systems in force it would become there a fixed feature of public policy. With two systems in force it would be obvious that the one where tuition was free would grow the faster; and therefore it was equally obvious that those who paid for their own and were taxed for the other would wish to limit as far as possible the scope and consequently the cost of the one they didn't use. Two rival theories as to the taxing everybody for the education of the rising generation would thus develop; one that such taxation was only necessary and justifiable far enough to fit them for the common duties of citizenship, and the other that it was also to the public interest to fit them for anything. Heavy taxpayers wome naturally lead in the first; those who felt less the burden of taxation or paid no taxes in the second. Thus could be easily foreseen a struggle between those who wished to limit the free public school to primary education and those who wished to carry it through secondary schools to colleges and universities. Two centuries of educational evolution in the United States seemed to be ending in a system ranging from the alphabet to the classics, the modern languages, literature, history, civics, the higher mathematics and science, with a strong leaning to practical applications of science in all ematics and science, with a strong leaning to practical applications of science in all fields of art and industry, sustained absolutely at the public expense and free to all, with every grade open to the poorest and the most friendless pupil in the grade below, on the single requirement that his standing there fitted him for it. This system has grown in the early years of the present century into a total enrollment in

In public institutions supported by taxation. When the enrollment for certain special interests, evening schools, Indian schools, schools for deaf, dumb and blind, feeble minded, etc., were added, the grand total was reached of 18,187,000. Nearly one-fourth of the total population was at school in a population of eighty millions. One of the richest and most independent of the new universities, that of Chicago, endowed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, had just determined to admit only male stujust determined to admit only male stu-dents hereafter. A final peculiarity of the American system might be noted—the ex-traordinary readiness of rich men to found steadily rising, for in the last of these years, 1902, the gifts to such institutions amounted to \$16,500,000.

Pinero began as an actor in Henry Irving's company. Subsequently he appeared with the Bancrofts. But he gave up acting and decided upon writing as a career; and like many of the authors in England his early connection with the theater was helpwhere it is being argued that the government is not inclined to drop the education ful. He married an actress, herself an excellent artist, and a woman of tact, charm and alert intelligence. She retired from the stage when she became the dramatist's wife. I once asked Pinero to write me a play of

a certain style, and to emphasize my pre-dilection for the subject I suggested a condilection for the subject I suggested a considerable preliminary payment, which my one-time experience with Sardou taught me might gain instant approval. Mr. Pinero pendered over the matter for a day or two, but at the appointed hour said: "Your offer is generous, but I can't see my way to accepting it. I must write according to cepting it. I must write according to my own subjects and my own convictions. But own subjects and my own convictions. But I am at work now on a piece. As soon as it is done I will send you the play as usual. Produce it if you think your public will like it. If not, it doesn't matter." The play turned out to be "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," his greatest work! I did feel timorous about producing it. I thought our public was not ready for a theme that indicated so radical a change in my policy of productions at the Lyceum, in spite of the fact that it was a great work. George Alexander, for whom it was written in London, was equally diffident. I suggested to the author a tentative series of matinees. Curiously enough, Alexseries of matinees. Curiously enough, Alexander made a similar suggestion. But the play was ultimately put into the evening bill at the St. James Theater, and I produced it in America, with the Kendals. It was much criticized here, but it became and is a masterpiece.

Desperate. From the Philadelphia Ledger.

"My brave comrades," began the general while the troops stood at attention. "we killed 547 Zulus in yesterday's engagement and didn't get a scratch. This is magnificent, but it isn't war." The troops shifted uneasily, wondering what was coming.

"I have here," continued the general, "a bag of beans. You will each extract a bean. Those who draw black will be told off to play polo. We5ve simply got to achieve a hospital record or be queered."

With pallid faces the men began to draw.

The Retort Courteous. From the London Standard.

When Mr. Beit approached the head of the Grosvenor family for the land on which his magnificent Park lane house is built. the duke insisted upon so many conditions that the great financier very nearly brought the negotiations to an abrupt close. Even-BARRE, Vt., November 24.—Over one apparently solved the wireless telephone problem.

So far telephoning by his method has only been possible between rooms within a hotel or between passing trains, but the new invention is regarded as specially important for military purposes.

BARRE, Vt., November 24.—Over one apparently solved the wireless telephone problem.

So far telephoning by his method has only been possible between rooms within a hotel or between passing trains, but the new invention is regarded as specially important for military purposes.

BARRE, Vt., November 24.—Over one military specially interest and industry, sustained absolutely at the public expense and free to all, fields of art and industry, sustained absolutely at the public expense and free to all, with every grade open to the poorest and the west of signature with every grade open to the poorest and the west of signature with every grade open to the poorest and the west of signature is already overdue at its destination, and many contracts of quarrymen have been forfeited on account of the definition of science in all fields of art and industry, sustained absolutely at the public expense and free to all, with every grade open to the poorest and the west of signature with every grade open to the poorest and the west of signature is already overdue at its destination, and many contracts of quarrymen have been forfeited on account of the definition of an abrupt close.

"Yes. Smith."

"Sorry, my man, but I can't stop. Good morning."

"Its enormous home circulation makes The Star pay advertisers better than the other papers combined."

Its enormous home circulation the early grants is already overdue at its destination to an abrupt close. Eventurely in the public expense and free to all, with every grade open to the public expense and free to all.

When Mr. Beit received the following uranting in the negotiations to an abrupt close.

The public versue and free to all.

With every grade open to the public versue and free to all.

With every grad

ARIDLANDOF THE WEST

314=318

RECLAMATION WORK DISCUSSED AT THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

The magnitude of the reclamation work n progress by the United States in the extreme west and the successful closing of the great break in the Colorado river, which formed the Salton sea in southern California, was the subject of an address by Frederick H. Newell, chief engineer of the government reclamation service, before the University Club 16th and K streets, last

evening. The speaker told of destruction to the surrounding country by the canals and tributaries of the Colorado river south of Yuma, as a result of the astounding velocity of the flowing waters, which caused the undermining of land, and the drastic measures adopted to check the flow and to turn the river into its natural course to the Gulf of California. The reclamation work in the west was compared with the Panama canal enterprise. Mr. Newell is of the opinion that the reclamation work, although materially different from the canal work, is more difficult. He said that the government has twenty-three separate reclamation enterprises in the west. Their individual work covers a wide territory, and in many cases communication with the outside world and traffic is almost impossible. It was added that the reclamation engineers are now building the largest cement and stone dam in the world, and the largest earth dam in the world, each of which will be more than 200 feet in height.

Cost of the Work.

The reclamation work, according to the lecturer, is costing at the present time \$1,000,000 a month, and before the present plans have been completed the government will have expended more than \$40,000,000. Someone in the audience interrupted to say: "That's more than the Panama canal

"We do not know whether it is or not," Mr. Newell retorted. "The Panama canal has not been completed."

More than 10,000 men are engaged in the reclamation enterprises and the territory covered comprises more than 60,000,000

Mr. Newell in answer to a qustion said that it is likely the government will, after completing the work, reclaim at least 30,-000,000 acres. Dr. D. P. Day, of the geological survey, presided at the meeting, and at the close of Mr. Newell's lecture invited remarks upon the subject from anyone present. Senator William E. Clark of Montana said he was greatly impressed with the information furnished by the speaker, and he considered the reclamation work in the arid west one of the greatest engineering enterprises ever attempted. It was added that prises ever attempted. It was added that as a result of the irrigation results, so far in the western states, land which had pre-viously been worth absolutely nothing is now selling at from \$30 to \$200 an acre, and the speaker predicted that in the end the government will benefit financially as

a result of the enterprise.

Others who spoke were Robert P. Porter, engineering editor of the London Times, and Dr. A. P. Davis, assistant engineer of the reclamation service. Luncheon was served at the conclusion of the discussion

A Balloon Story.

Capt. Homer Hedge, the president of the Aero Club, fold at a dinner in New York a balloon story. "A friend of mine." he said. "a very fat

gentleman, in walking along the street the other day bumped into a huckster and knocked a half-dozen turnips out of the man's hand.

"'Bad luck to him,' said the huckster,

scowling at the receding figure of my vast friend; 'bad luck to him! And they want to say they've made balloons dirigible."